The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Government.

[OCTOBER 16, 1778.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1437.]

To the Earl of CARLISLE, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, and WILLIAM EDEN, Eſquire.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

IT appears, then, terms *might* be offered in the moment of victory, and that on the 20th day of November Lord North thought the moment *then* exiſted. The queſtion is, what uſe did he make of that moment? Did he intimate that he *would* offer generous terms of conciliation? No. Even terms ſhort of unconditional ſubmiſſion? No. He only threw out a mere ſpeculative idea, the truth of which no man could deny. But in this fancied moment of victory, *under his auſpices*, the ſpeech from the throne made a "declaration," and the Houſes of Parliament applauded the "declaration of *perſeverance* in the meaſures then purſuing," to coerce America to an unconditional ſubmiſſion; and large ſupplies in men and money were immediately voted. It is true his Lordſhip very ingeniouſly intimated *en paſſant*, when on another ſubject, in what manner the moment of victory might be uſed, but at the ſame time he took care that the Miniſtry *ſhould demonſtrate*, and the whole legiſlature ſhould declare, in what manner they were *reſolved to uſe it*, to redouble the blows upon the party ſuppoſed to be then ſtaggering under a late victory.

Lord North continued,

"When the news of that melancholy event arrived, I was ſtruck that the time of propoſing terms was paſt, and that the firſt point to be done was the raiſing of new levies and a new force." The *point* with me at preſent is, to aſcertain a moment in which his Lordſhip thought "the time of propoſing terms was paſt."

It is notorious that on the fourth of December Lord George Germaine was obliged, for the firſt time, to inform the Houſe of Commons (who were ſtunned at it) that he had received private accounts of that event, which I may call a glorious one; and I will therefore lay it down, that on that day Lord North was of opinion "the time of propoſing terms was paſt." Thus we find, that from the firſt day of the ſeſſions in November to the fourth of December a *perſeverance* in coercive meaſures, new levies, and a new force, were the declared objects of the Britiſh government. Do not your Excellencies think it reaſonable to conclude that his Lordſhip continued in the ſame ſentiments and meaſures for ten or twelve days? The contrary is not to be ſuppoſed. This allowance, then, brings us to the 16th of December, the day when the offers of France were formally made to the American commiſſioners in Paris; a point of time when every public intimation that could be given of a perſeverance in meaſures of coercion on the part of Great Britain actually and clearly exiſted.

You are pleaſed to ſay "the propoſitions to be made were occaſionally a ſubject of diſcuſſion in Parliament during the whole interval between the 20th of January and the 17th of February; during which interval, and not before, France being informed of the liberal and extenſive nature of the intended offers, thought it expedient to new model and enlarge her propoſals."

From hence theſe concluſions reſult: That on the 20th of January the propoſitions were yet "*to be made*;" that previous to that day they were *not made, nor diſcuſſed*, nor the liberal and extenſive nature of them *known* to France. Yet we have found that the offers of France were made on the 16th of December preceding. But ſay you, "the conceſſions then made by France on the one hand were ſo *unſatisfactory*, and the conditions required by America on the other ſo *exceptionable*, that the commiſſioners of Congreſs did not think proper to proceed until they ſhould be authoriſed." We will candidly conſider every thing you offer.

About the end of the year 1776 Congreſs made out the terms of the treaties they were deſirous of forming with France, and alſo inſtructions to their commiſſioners materially to relax if neceſſary, in many important points from thoſe terms; and the commiſſioners received theſe terms and inſtructions long before they had occaſion to make uſe of them.

On the 16th of December laſt, when your conciliatory propoſitions, according to your own ſhewing, were neither made nor diſcuſſed, and conſequently their "liberal and extenſive nature" *not known* to France, Monſieur Girard, by order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, thus declared himſelf to our commiſſioners: "That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce. That in this treaty *no advantage* would be taken of our preſent ſituation, to obtain terms from us which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to, but Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt forever, which could not be expected if each nation did not find its intereſt in the *continuance* as well as in the *commencement* of it."

Having thus from the records, ſtated the authorities of the commiſſioners on the one hand, and "the conceſſions," as you are pleaſed to term them, "then made by France" on the other, allow me to aſk whether theſe terms by France, on the 16th of December laſt, could poſſibly be deemed "*unſatisfactory*?" And whether it is poſſible to ſuppoſe that the commiſſioners, having early in the year 1777 received inſtructions, by which they were "ſpecially authoriſed," in caſe of neceſſity, to agree to *unequal* terms, "did not think proper to proceed" to agree to the terms of France on the 16th of December following, which were perfectly *equal*? The facts are, they had no occaſion to wait for any ſpecial authority; they did not wait; the treaties were abſolutely made upon the *ſatisfactory* principles declared on the 16th of December. What, then, becomes of your aſſertion, that in the interval between the 20th of January and the 17th of February, *eleven days after the treaties were actually ſigned*, "France being informed of the liberal and extenſive nature of the intended offers, thought it expedient to new model and enlarge her propoſals?"

I cannot avoid preſenting to your attention another point of evidence againſt your favourite poſition, "that public intimation of the conciliatory propoſitions on the part of Great Britain was given to the Britiſh Parliament, and conſequently to the whole world, in the month of November laſt; and the point is this: On the 5th of February laſt Governor Johnſtone, *in the Houſe of Commons*, wrote a letter to a gentleman in Pennſylvania, and I have ſeen the original, in which is this paragraph: "I have had a *hint*, and have good reaſon to believe, a propoſition will be made to Parliament in four or five days by Adminiſtration that may be a ground of re-union. I really *do not know* the particulars. Nevertheleſs, as I learn ſome preliminaries have lately gone from France, I think it cannot be deemed unfriendly to either country to give you notice of this *intended* propoſition, *that you may* in prudence do nothing haſtily with a foreign power."

Hence your Excellencies muſt admit, that our public intimation of the conciliatory propoſitions on the part of Great Britain, given to the Britiſh Parliament, and conſequently to the whole world, in November, was not ſo *public* an intimation as to ſtrike the attention even of Governor Johnſtone, a member of that Parliament, and then preſent; and that it was not till the 5th of February, the day before the ſigning the treaty of Paris, that he had even a *hint*, and good reaſon to believe, that a conciliatory propoſition was to be made to America, a period when he even *had not* any knowledge of the particulars. The time of his receiving the hint is to be abſolutely preſumed from the place in which the letter was wrote and the date it bore; and I will juſt add, it is evidently to be preſumed the propoſition to be made was to relate to the ſame ſubject which the letter was expreſſly wrote, to *that they might in prudence do nothing haſtily with a foreign power.*

Incontrovertible as theſe dates, facts and arguments are, I will not preſs your combined force upon your Excellencies; your ſenſibility is congenial, and your feelings are too much awake, not to be ſufficiently affected without my doing ſo. I am not an ungenerous adverſary, and to demonſtrate this, I will for a moment admit your aſſertion, "that public intimation of the conciliatory propoſitions on the part of Great Britain was given to the Britiſh Parliament in the month of November laſt." And the nature of them now becomes a matter of important enquiry.

Lord North has told us the propoſitions were only "*ſorts of unconditional ſubmiſſion*;" the terms you offer are only *the ſhort of independency*; and your Excellencies aſſert, "that there is a vaſt difference between the two points." What is the exact meaſure of it? Or the cauſe of it? You hoſtilities muſt therefore conſent to reſolve the queſtion.

The Britiſh Adminiſtration, at the adjournment of the Parliament for the Chriſtmas holidays, were moving heaven and earth for "the raiſing of new levies and a new force," "ſtruck that the time of propoſing terms was paſt." The Parliament met again on the 20th of January; the Adminiſtration were "ſtruck that the time of propoſing terms was" returned; the French had offered her terms on the 16th of December preceding. Conciliatory propoſitions were now *occaſionally*, for the firſt time, introduced in Parliament, though of *not even then made*. Well, the treaty of Paris was ſigned on the 6th of February; the time for propoſing the Britiſh terms now *paſſed*, on the 17th of that ſame month, Lord North *formally ſtated* them; and as ſoon as poſſible afterwards you, on the part of Great Britain, offered terms only ſhort of independency, and immediately after, on the 13th of July, you offered *the ſame* as thoſe terms. In a word, the courts of France and Great Britain were ſet down to a game of cheſs. On the 10th of December the game was to be carried on by Great Britain on this principle, *perſeverance* in coercive meaſures. By France the principle was *aide toi, le ciel t'aidera*. Britain declared the principle, France did not. Upon theſe principles France made the firſt move. She moved *equitable terms*, on the 16th of December. Before Britain could have advice of this, ſhe was in ſpirits at the Chriſtmas feſtival, ſanctioned the meaſures of the winter, knowing the ſtep ſhe was to take. She was ſtruck that the time of her principle of *perſeverance*, and ſhe immediately moved *the firſt* of conciliatory propoſitions. France, upon her principle *aide toi, le ciel t'aidera*, on the

of February, moved *the treaty of Paris*. Britain soon heard of this, and on the 17th of the month she moved *the formal fate* of conciliatory propositions. The game of chefs can be as easily played when the players are at a distance as when they are present; the whole difference in the two cases consists in the space of time necessary for playing the game. Already France seems to have reduced Britain to *a state of consideration*, whether she must give up the game as too disparate to be recovered. From this plain figure, it is demonstrated that the motions of France caused the vast difference between terms but most of unconditional submission, and terms only short of Independence

Governor Johnstone, in his declaration of the 26th of August, is pleased to reproach Congress for allying with France "after all their just claims are gratified." Your Excellencies ordered the transmission of this reproach; you are thereby parties in making it, and therefore I am justified in taking some notice of it to you.

In consequence of the offers you have made, you say all our just claims are gratified. You then admit that when you began the war we had just claims. You must admit, that notwithstanding our most humble petition in behalf of our just claims, you refused to grant those claims. You must also admit, that for three years you have by force of arms, and all the horrors of war, endeavoured to redress us to unconditional submission, notwithstanding we had just claims. Upon those points, then, there is no mistake or doubt; nor can there be any upon them. The just claims of America ought to have been granted when they were stated, and you were desired to give redress. You denied us common justice, by refusing to grant us redress upon those just claims. You enormously added to that injustice, by letting loose upon us all the calamities of war, to oblige us to abandon those our just claims. And we have now a just claim to receive satisfaction for all the damage which we, through your injustice, have received, in supporting our just claims. Your injustice has ruined thousands of our families. You have unjustly burned our towns and ravaged our country. Fathers, mothers, brothers, and friends, mourn the loss of their children, brothers and friends, by your injustice slain in the field of battle, scalped in their peaceable dwellings, murdered in your horrible prisons. America, by your injustice, has lost thousands of her best citizens, and has been obliged to expend millions of her treasure. Nor is the loss her youth have sustained by your injustice, the loss of those important years for the improvement of their understandings, which they can never regain, the least loss she has sustained. Look at this short list of damages, and say whether you have *even offered* to gratify America in all her just claims! Say, is it in the nature of things possible for you to gratify America in all her just claims? There was a time when you might easily have done so. You threw it away; you must be "struck that the time of proposing terms is past," never to return.

Your Excellencies wish to move our gratitude. You speak of your conciliatory propositions as "the *generous* measures of Great Britain." Your Excellencies are rather unfortunate in the means you use to touch the passions. Louis the fifteenth, the *benefactor* of the rights of mankind, has some title to speak of the generous measures of France, generous, because just and noble. He magnanimously declared, that in forming a treaty with us he did "not pretend that he acted solely for our sakes, since besides his real good will to us and to our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it." But can Britain say her offers proceed from "real good will to us and to our cause?" Can she say she wished "to promote and establish the liberties, peace, opulence, increase, security, and permanent happiness, of the inhabitants of this continent?" No. Her whole system of government since the year 1763 has operated, her laws have been enacted, her arms have been used for the very contrary purposes. Her Ministers and Parliaments have long oppressed in order to plunder us. When we were unarmed, she ungenerously drew her sword upon us. She treated our most humble petition for "peace, liberty, and safety," with haughty contempt. Her Minister, Lord North, declared he was fighting for substantial revenue; he would lay America prostrate, and drag her to his feet. In the ideal "moment of victory," her Ministers and legislature declared they would redouble their blows upon America, supposed to be staggering under a late victory. Her veterans unjustly burned our towns, ravaged our country, and slaughtered our citizens. She let loose her Indian allies to massacre the unarmed, the aged, the sick, the infant, the matron, wife, and virgin. Her Generals and Admirals, in *cold blood*, in their prisons and prison ships, murdered our countrymen by suffocation, filth, hunger, and nakedness, refusing to them the food and raiment provided for their necessities by public authority and private affection; with gold and food tempting their virtuous citizens, in the agonies of misery and despair, to dip their hands in the blood of their country. Behold "the generous measures of Great Britain!" Your Excellencies have unwarily touched a string that already trembles throughout America, a subject that rouses the indignation, and calls forth the vengeance, of the people. America has experienced too much to be surprized at any thing; she therefore cannot be surprized at your decorating your offers with the title, "the generous measures of Great Britain." Generous measures proceed from magnanimity, not cruelty; from choice, not necessity. Already have I met your assertions with Lord North's speech; allow me once more to have recourse to it. His Lordship proceeded,

"The resistance of America is greater, and the war has lasted longer, than was at first apprehended. In the present situation of affairs, only three propositions can be made:

"1. To strengthen our force, and continue the war upon the present plan.

"2. To recall it from America. And

"3. To offer terms of conciliation to her.

"The first proposition is attended with too great an expence of men and money. The second is to submit to the independence of America. The third is that which appears to me to be the best and wisest."

Your Excellencies will be so good as to glance your eyes over the first and last propositions, and be satisfied that prior to the 17th of February last conciliation was not the "*present plan*." And if you look upon his Lordship's reflections upon the three propositions, you *must remain convinced* that he acted with the last proposition from necessity, not choice; he closed with it because he could no longer prosecute the war. Tell me, now, in what consists the *benefit generosity* of the present measures of Great Britain?

And have your Excellencies so unfavourable an opinion of the understandings of the Americans as to think you can induce them, by your reasonings and negotiations, to yield that independence which they declared after the most *mature reflection*, and which they have purchased with their *hearts blood*, and at every risk? Are you so much in the dark, with respect to their determinations and determination, as to have an idea that if you proved to them, as clear as the meridian sun, that the offers of France were only the consequence of your conciliatory propositions, that therefore they would renounce their glorious independence? Is it possible you have forgot that on the 22d of April last, when Congress were utterly ignorant that a treaty had been signed by their commissioners, nay, that a treaty with France even had been, was then, or was expected to be in agitation, that on that very 22d of April Congress also unanimously refused your conciliatory acts of Parliament? Are you now, for the first time, to be assured that the people throughout the United States, with one voice, applauded and rejoiced in that "*decisive*" refusal? It was not "on the ground of the treaties" with France that Congress took "the decisive part," of which you so much complain; nor was this decisive part taken as you suppose it was, "without previously consulting the Assemblies of their different" states. The members of Congress individually knew the sense of their respective Assemblies before they came to Congress. The present members of Congress were sent by their several Assemblies, *at every hazard, to maintain* the independent rights of sovereignties. I solemnly assure you, upon the great point, should a member of Congress be so imprudent as not to move to accept your propositions, he must prepare to make *atonement with his head*, or fly to you for refuge. Congress have no power of themselves; their power arises from the support of the people. So long as they possess this support, they hold the reins of government; the moment they lose it, that moment they cease to direct the affairs of the continent. As long, therefore, as you see them at the head of the American empire, be convinced they are supported and obeyed by the people in every measure tending to the establishment of their independence. Deceive not yourselves by continuing to nourish the vain idea that Congress have "influenced a decisive part which they have taken." Your Excellencies have it in your power to make a faithful representation of the utter improbability of your acquiring, in any degree, the subjection of America by your arms or your negociations, to save your country by making such a representation, and thereby preserving your names from infamy, render them respectably immortal. That such may be your conduct and reward, is the wish of

W. H. D.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 4, 1778.

BOSTON, *September* 17.

BY the last advices, it seems the British fleet and army are preparing to move to the Northward, with a view to destroy the French fleet, and re possess themselves of Boston. Count d'Estaing, we understand, is prepared for them, as he has thrown up such works on the islands, at the entrance of the harbour, as to render it impossible for the whole navy of England to enter; and we hear a number of brigades are detached from the grand army, and upon their march for these parts, and every precaution has, and will be taken for our defence by land.

Our inveterate enemies, since destroying a great part of the town of Bedford, have been employed in ravaging and destroying upon the South shore, particularly at Homes and Woods's Hole, where they have burnt and carried off several vessels.

Friday night arrived a vessel at Piscataqua, in 40 days from Nantz, in France, with Despatches for his Excellency Count d'Estaing, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's squadron on this station, which despatches went down to his Excellency yesterday; the contents of which have not yet transpired. The accounts brought by this vessel are, that on the 27th of July last, a naval engagement happened off Ushant, between the squadron of his Most Christian Majesty, commanded by Monsr. de Chaffault, and that of the British tyrant, commanded by Admiral Kippel, which lasted three hours, there being 67 vessels engaged. viz. 33 French and 34 English, frigates included on both sides, in which the fleet of his Most Christian Majesty got the advantage by taking one frigate (which was the only one lost on both sides) when the British gave way, and were pursued by the French to the channel of England, as far as was thought prudent. After which the French fleet returned into port, have refitted, and were to sail in two days after these advises came away. It is asserted that Admiral Keppel was killed in the engagement, and that Monsr. de Chaffault was badly wounded in one of his arms.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *September* 29.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Boston, *dated September* 8.

"The enemy at Newport are reinforced so as to amount to 21,000 men. Many conjectures are made concern ng them. Some imagine they will leave the continent; others think the war will be in this quarter. Time, in a little space will determine it."

Sunday night the 13th inſtant, a body of the enemy from Kingſbridge, came out and advanced towards our light infantry, with an intent (as was ſuppoſed) to have ſurprized them, but on account of ſome deſerters which came to us and gave an account of their movement, they thought proper to retire.

The diviſion of troops under the command of General Gates, who marched to the eaſtward, we hear, are halted at Bedford.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 1.

SEVERAL deſertes from Staten Iſland, juſt arrived, ſay that two brigades of the enemy's troops and a corps of refugees lay there under orders of embarkation for the Weſt Indies.

On Tueſday the 22d ult. 30 ſail of veſſels were ſeen paſſing by Egg Harbour, in New Jerſey, by many perſons on the ſhore, and the next day 50 others followed. As no ſuch fleet has been perceived to ſail out of Sandy Hook by the neighbouring inhabitants, it is difficult to aſcertain whence they came. They probably carry Britiſh troops to the Weſt Indies.

By accounts received from New York it appears, that Admiral Lord Howe, ſoon after his return with the fleet from the coaſt of New England, received orders to embark for England; and that Governor Tryon and General Robertſon, being alſo ſent for, have gone home in a frigate with his Lordſhip.

BALTIMORE, *October* 6.

A GENTLEMAN juſt arrived from Philadelphia informs us, that a few days ago, about 70 American light dragoons, under the command of Colonel Baylor, were ſurprized in the night, about ſix miles from Hackinſack, by a body of the enemy, who maſſacred 46 of them on the ſpot, and took the remainder, including Col. Baylor, Major Clow, and Capt. Swan, priſoners.

His Excellency General Waſhington's head quarters are removed from White Plains to Fredericksburg, in New York State, 22 miles eaſtward of Fiſh Kill, where, and in its vicinity, the grand American army are now encamped.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 9.

LAST Thurſday arrived in York *river the* Bird, *Captain* M'Coe, *in* 8 *weeks from* Nantz. *On her paſſage ſhe took a brig bound from* Leghorn *to* Newfoundland, *loaded with ſalt, on board of which ſhe put a prize maſter, but was obliged to leave her. Doctor* David Stuart *of this ſtate, and Doctor* Pringle *of* South Carolina, *came paſſengers in the above veſſel, by whom we are favoured with* French *papers containing the following authentic intelligence.*

NANTZ, *Auguſt* 3.

ACCOUNTS are juſt received of an engagement between the French fleet, commanded by Monſieur Dorviſiers, conſiſting of 32 ſhips of the line and frigates, and the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Keppel, conſiſting of 30 ſhips of the line and frigates. Various are the reports concerning the victory. It is thought no great advantage is gained on either ſide. The French fleet is returned to Breſt, having 2 or 3 ſhips much damaged, and about 500 men killed and wounded. The Engliſh fleet retired, but whether into port or only into the channel is not known; neither is it known what damage they received, but it is reported, and believed, that Admiral Keppel is killed. Admiral Chaffaut and his ſon are wounded, and his nephew killed.

The French navy is now in a better condition than ever it was, having upwards of 50 ſhips of the line either on or fit for ſervice.

A reſolution of the King of France, to reward and provide for all the friends of thoſe who ſhould ſuffer either in his army or navy, it is thought, will be of infinite ſervice to the defence of his kingdom. A late inſtance of his generoſity to the widows and friends of ſome officers who behaved well in an engagement between an Engliſh and French frigate has been much commended by his ſubjects. He allows many privileges to thoſe who fit out privateers againſt the enemy, beſides giving up his part of the prizes.

By the appearance of affairs, ſome little time ago it was thought all Europe would be involved in a war. Hoſtilities had commenced between the King of Pruſſia and the Emperor of Germany, and ſome ſmall advantages gained by the King of Pruſſia; but about the 1ſt of this month (Auguſt) accounts were received here that thoſe two powers had agreed to a ceſſation of arms for 6 weeks, and had appointed a day and place of conference, and it is thought their diſputes will be amicably ſettled.

It was thought that Spain waited only for the arrival of the flota, and then would declare in favour of the meaſures adopted by France; the flota has ſince arrived, but ſhe has not yet done any thing.

There has not yet been a formal declaration of war between the Courts of France and Great Britain, but they have done what is equal to it; reprizals ordered to be made, and captures have been made by both nations.

Accounts are received of letters that have paſſed between the commiſſioners of Great Britain and the Congreſs, but whether Great Britain has received ſuch accounts or not we cannot learn.

The laſt accounts from Britain mention nothing particular, but that thoſe people were ſtill in hopes that their commiſſioners would effect a reconciliation between the United States and that country.

There have been a great number of failures among the moſt capital mercantile houſes in London, Briſtol, and other trading towns, and many more expected.

The African trade, by the accounts of the moſt ſenſible men in England, is totally deſtroyed.

General Burgoyne's arrival in England was no ſmall ſurprize to the Engliſh Miniſter. He was as much diſcountenanced upon his preſent appearance as he was countenanced upon his going out to America to execute thoſe horrible orders of the Miniſtry. General Burgoyne complained much that he was hindered to appear in the preſence of his Sovereign, and begged hard that there ſhould be an enquiry into his conduct, but the Miniſtry and their adherents would not permit it, alledging that he was not an object of enquiry, being a priſoner, and the minority alledged that the Miniſters were afraid that their own conduct would ſuffer.

The Parliament of Great Britain is prorogued to ſome day in October.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, *dated* October 5.

"The enemy, it is generally believed, will leave New York this fall, and ſend conſiderable reinforcements to the Weſt Indies, &c. I doubt their leaving New York. They have come into Jerſeys about ten days ago? Foraging and deſtroying was their intention, in which they have ſucceeded. They came as far as Hackinſack, near which they ſurrounded our friend Col. Baylor's detachment, and have taken above 20 of his horſe and men priſoners, ſome officers, amongſt which, I am afraid, is the Col. himſelf and Major Clow."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman.

"I wrote you a few days ago, to which refer. I am ſorry to ſay our friend Col. Baylor, and Major Clow, are no more. Both are ſaid to be dead of their wounds. Many of our men were put to death after they ſurrendered."

INTELLIGENCE *from the ſouth weſtern frontiers of this ſtate.*

Col Clark, with a body of militia, has taken poſſeſſion of fort Chartres and the other weſtern poſts between the rivers Ohio and Miſſiſippi. The commandant is on his way to this city, a priſoner. Capt. Boone, the famous partiſan, has lately croſſed the Ohio with a ſmall detachment of men, and near the Shawaneſe towns repulſed a party of the enemy, and brought in one ſcalp, without any loſs on his ſide. Major Smith has marched with three companies of the militia of Waſhington county to ſupport the garriſons in Kentucky. The noted Cherokee Chief *Chen-Connaſſen*, or *Dragging-Canoe*, is lately dead, which event it is likely will unite the nation in the intereſt of America.

We have juſt received the articles of capitulation between the Marquis d'Bouille, General of the Windward French Iſlands belonging to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and Governor Stewart, Commander in Chief, and the inhabitants of the iſland of Dominica belonging to his Britanic Majeſty. They came too late to hand for this paper.

The late heavy rains have cauſed ſuch freſhes in the upper parts of this ſtate that the roads are almoſt impaſſable. In many places the low grounds were intirely covered with water, ſome near five feet deep.

WILLIAMSBURG. *October* 14, 1778.

THE committee appointed by the Clergy of this ſtate for the purpoſe of calling them together whenever the exigencies of the church appeared to require it, being of opinion that matters of the higheſt importance demand a ſpeedy and very general Convention of the Clergy, do moſt earneſtly requeſt their Reverend brethren to attend at the college in this city on the 12th day of *November*.

TO BE SOLD,

ELEVEN hundred and thirty ſix ACRES of LAND in *Brunſwick*, with the SLAVES thereon, being ten in number. For terms enquire of Mr. *William Withers* in *Dinwiddie*, or the ſubſcriber in *Williamſburg*.

THOMAS EVERARD.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 25th day of November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day for ready money or loan office ceritificates, and to be entered upon the 1ſt day of* January *next,*

A VERY valuable PLANTATION lying in *King William* county, upon *Pamunkey* river, containing 800 or 1000 acres, very conveniently ſituated to church and mills, and about 2 miles from *Hanover* town, from which town to the ſaid plantation there is navigation for large flats. The firſt low grounds is very rich, and heavily timbered with large white and red oaks, and other timber. The ſecond low grounds is exceedingly fertile, and remarkably good for *Indian* corn, wheat, *&c.* The high land is good, particularly for tobacco, and very well timbered with pine and red oak. There is a fine ſtream runing through the land, ſufficient to furniſh water for one or two mills, and on each ſide of the ſaid ſtream is fine meadow land, as there alſo is upon the firſt low grounds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land by applying to Mr. *William Jones*, who lives near it, or to the overſeer, who lives upon it. Upon *Tueſday* following, the 1ſt day of *December*, will be ſold for ready money, upon the aforeſaid plantation, ſome horſes and blooded mares, a large flock of horned cattle, hogs, and ſheep, corn, fodder, *&c.*

(6||) THOMAS JONES.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Friday *the* 30*th of* October, *at* Suffolk,

THE brigantine MAGDALEN, about 80 hogsheads burthen, with her rigging, sails, anchors, cables, *&c.* She is esteemed a very fine sailer.

2‖ G. VENEL.

To be SOLD, *on the* 10*th of* November, *at the half-way house between* Williamsburg *and* York,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a dozen of mohogany chairs, a large mohogany table, sundry walnut tables, a desk, a cupboard, a looking glass, a bedstead, a suit of bed curtains, two feather beds, several sets of *Hogarth*'s prints in frames, with glasses before them, *&c.*

2‖

FOR SALE,

THE thorough bred horse LITTLE JUNIPER. He was got by *Old Juniper*, whose sire was *Bobram*, a high bred son of the *Godolphin Arabian*, and half brother to *Old Fearnaught*'s sire. *Little Juniper*'s dam was the late Col. *Tasker*'s *Selima*; she was half sister to *Old Fearnaught*'s sire, and got by the *Godolphin Arabian*. Gentlemens certificates of the above pedigree will be delivered the purchaser. I have also several high bred colts and fillies by the above horse for sale. (‖) ISAAC WINSTON.

TO be SOLD to the highest bidder, at *Dinwiddie* courthouse, on *Monday* the 16th of *November*, for ready money or long credit, with bond and security, to carry interest from the date, the land I lately advertised

(‖) BURWELL STARKE.

To be RENTED to the highest bidder, on Thursday *the* 12*th of* November, *at* Southam, *on courthouse*,

THE ordinary and houses belonging thereto. Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the store, counting room, two warehouses, and stable, on one other lot, which will suit a merchant, for one year. Bond and security will be required.

‖ JOSEPH AND WILLIAM SCOTT.

To be SOLD at public auction on Monday *the* 16*th of* November, *on the premises*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* county containing between 700 and 800 acres, belonging to the estate of the late Col. *Richard Turfall* deceased, of *King & Queen* county; also the stocks of all kinds, and crops of corn, *&c.* on the said plantation. Credit will be given for part of the land, which will be made known at the sale, and the stocks, *&c.* sold for ready money.

‖ RICHARD TUNSTALL, GEORGE BROOKE. } Executors.

FOR SALE,

A VESSEL now on the stocks in *Gloucester* county, *Kingston* parish, of the following dimensions. 47 feet keel, 17 feet beam, and 6 feet 9 inches hold, and may be launched in 5 or 6 weeks. Any person inclinable to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to subscriber, or to Mr. *William Cary* at *York* town. (1‖) JOSIAH FOSTER.

To be RENTED at the ensuing Bedford November *court*,

THE LONG ORDINARY in *New London*, which will be properly repaired, and let for several years, as may be agreed on that day, with about 100 acres of good land suitable for cultivation and pasturage, belonging to the same. The situation of the place, and the general knowledge the country have of it, renders a farther description unnecessary.

2‖ JAMES CALLAWAY.

RICHMOND town, *October* 6, 1778.

THIS being the month appointed for the general settlement of the accounts relative to the *Chatham* rope yard, the members of that concern are requested to attend at Mr. *Gait*'s, in this town, on the 29th of this instant.

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE jun.

On Monday *the* 21*st of* December *(if fair, otherwise the next fair day) will be SOLD at the late dwelling house of Capt.* James Walker, *deceased, in the lower end of* Westmoreland,

ABOUT twenty negroes, men, women, and children, among whom are house servants very valuable for their approved honesty and diligence in their several employments, five yoke of work oxen, some cattle, kitchen furniture of various kinds, and all the plantation utensils, with the crops of corn, fodder, and tobacco. Ready money, or loan office certificates, will be expected payment by (‖) THE ADMINISTRATORS.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Capt. *Samuel Carr*, deceased, are desired to make them known to the executors, and they shall be satisfied; and those who are indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment.

‖ NATHANIEL ANDERSON, JAMES MINOR, GARLAND CARR, } Executors.

LUNENBURG, *September* 10. 1778

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of Captain *Richard Claiborne*, of *Lunenburg* county, are desired to apply for payment before the 1st of *December* next, after which time no notice will be taken of any account transacted by him, as there is to be a division of the estate at that time.

‖ CHARLES HAMBLIN, jun. Executor.

WOODSTOCK, *October* 1, 1778.

BONDS and accounts due the estate of Col. *John Carter*, deceased, will be put into an attorney's hands to bring suits on, unless discharged within six weeks from the date hereof, during which time I shall be ready to settle with those who will attend at this place. Any who have demands against the estate may have them discharged by applying to

2‖ CATESBY WOODFORD.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

FOR apprehending and bringing home CUFFIE, a negro woman who ran away some time in last *December*, and was formerly severely whipped by the Reverend *John Cameron* of this parish. She is *Virginia* born, about 28 years of age, near 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, has a very round face, a remarkable gap between her two lower fore teeth, and a large scar on the outside of one of her legs. Her dress, when she went away, was a coat and jacket of double wove yarn and cotton cloth, lined with blue and yellow, and several articles of tow and cotton cloth, which it is probable she may have changed before now. I have some reason to think that she is gone to *York* county, where she has several relations at the plantations of Mr. *Robert Nicol*, jun. and Mr. *Simon Hollar*, at or in the neighbourhood of which places I imagine she is harboured by her connections. Whoever delivers the said slave to me in *Mecklenburg*, shall have the above reward, or one half thereof if secured in any jail, that I get her again.

‖ ROBERT MUNFORD.

N B Samuel Goode, Esq; will pay forty dollars to any person that will deliver the above runaway to him at *Williamsburg* any time during the present session of Assembly.

RUN away from the subscriber, on or about the 15th of *September* last, two negroes, viz. TOM, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high his left eye smaller than the right, and his complexion yellower than negroes in general. FAN, a small black wench, about 30 years of age, and has some scars on one of her cheeks. The above negroes are suspected to be about *Petersburg Williamsburg*, or *Gloucester*. They formerly belonged to Capt *William Eubank*, of *Charlotte*. Whoever will take up the above negroes, and deliver them to me in *Charlotte* county, or confine them in jail, so that I get them, shall receive THIRTY POUNDS reward.

(2‖) HANCE HUNSMAN.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, at* Lunenburg *courthouse, on* Thursday *the* 12*th of* November, *being court day, for ready money*,

A TRACT of LAND in the said county containing 643 acres. It lies within 4 miles of the courthouse, and is good for the culture of tobacco, wheat and corn. Major *James Johnson* will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase.

THOMAS EVANS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, living in the town of Peytonsburg, *in* Pittsylvania *county*,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, viz. One tract, 250 acres, of good tobacco, corn, or wheat land, lying in *Charlotte* and *Prince Edward* counties, on the main road, 5 miles above *Moore*'s ordinary, including the forks of the road. It is about 70 miles from *Petersburg*, and would answer very well for a public house. If this land is not disposed of sooner, it will be offered at public sale, for ready money or short credit, at next *Charlotte February* court. Also a tract, 188 acres, of exceeding good tobacco land, in *Pittsylvania* county, within 2 or 3 miles of said town, which has good water and plenty of the best red and white oak timber. Also one other tract, on *Coshade* creek, in the same county, containing 230 acres of as fine tobacco land as any in the country. It lies well, and is well watered and timbered. The last tract I take this method to forewarn all persons from purchasing from *Isaiah Watkins* or any other person, as I have an undoubted title to the whole, which will be made by me to any man that inclines to purchase all or any part of the above tracts.

(4‖) JOHN WIMBISH.

To be LET to the lowest bidder, on Thursday *the* 26*th of* November *next, at the town of* Scottville, *in* Powhatan *county*,

THE BUILDING a BRICK COURTHOUSE, 50 by 32 feet, also a LOG PRISON, 32 by 16. A plan of both will be shewn on the day of letting. (‖)

AMELIA, *September* 28, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Mr. *John Ford* of *Amelia*, are desired to make payment; and those who think they have any claims against the said estate are desired to make them known

2‖ MARY FORD, Administratrix.